

to have been part of any general migration, but there was little evidence locally of such having taken place. There appears to have been a local colony of *E. extimalis* at no great distance from here but VC 12) between 1954 and 1960 (see Goater, *Butterflies and Moths of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight* 1974 : 185), so possibly this did not die out. Regarding *S. palealis*, Mr. G. R. Else informs me that on each of the past two years, he noticed a single specimen on Gilkicker Point (VC 11) whilst sweeping for Hymenoptera, so it is possible that a colony formed there as a result of 1982 movements and that the two 1984 Winchester specimens had moved inland from there. The 1982 immigration report in *Entomologist's Rec. J. Var.* 95 : 143 where four specimens were reported in the Isle of Wight would be in line with this possibility, as Gilkicker Point juts out into the Solent opposite the Isle of Wight. — Col. D. H. STERLING, "Tangmere", 2 Hampton Lane, Winchester, Hants. SO22 5LF.

DIACHRYSLA CHRYSITIS L.: BURNISHED BRASS IN NOVEMBER.

— A fresh male was noticed on a street light at Dartford, 7th November 1984. Most years I see a specimen or two of a token second brood in late August and September, although not this year. The time interval between the emergence of the second generation and the date of this specimen would suggest it might be representative of a third brood. — B. K. WEST, 36 Briar Road, Bexley, Kent.

AMPHIPOEA LUCENS FREYER: LARGE EAR IN CORNWALL. —

On 31st August 1983, two specimens of this species came to my light on Bodmin Moor. Both had longer, narrower and paler wings than *A. oculea* L., and when set showed a discal mark on the underside of the hindwing and the suggestion of a postmedian line. On dissection of the genitalia, both exhibited a sharply pointed cucullus with no overlap of spines, and a long clasper projecting beyond the cucullus.

I believe that *A. lucens* has not been recorded from Cornwall previously, being chiefly a northern species, but Heath (*The Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol.10) mentions records for Devon and Somerset. *A. fucosa paludis* Tutt has been recorded from Bodmin Moor, although it is chiefly a coastal species. It would be interesting to hear of any other records of *A. lucens* for Cornwall. — A. SPALDING, Penzephyr Farm, Trebrownebridge, Lizkeard, Cornwall.

EPIPHYAS POSTVITTANA WALKER (LEP.: TORTRICIDAE) IN CENTRAL LONDON. — Amongst a number of moths captured by Mr. Jeremy Burge in his garden at Fulham, London SW6, and shown to me for identification was a very worn tortricoid taken on 26 June 1983. I tentatively identified this as *Epiphyas postvittana* Walker, and this was subsequently confirmed by David Agassiz, to whom I am most grateful. This species is a native of Australia, where it is

known as the apple leaf roller, and is a serious pest of orchards in some regions. It is known in Britain principally as an adventitious species although it was discovered to be established at Newquay, Cornwall in 1936 by F. C. Woodridge. The first record for south-east England appears to be that at Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex in 1952, (*vide* Emmet, 1981 *The Smaller Moths of Essex*. Essex Field Club). Since then it has been reported at Charlton, West Kent by A. A. Allen on 1 June 1983 and 7 July 1983, (*Ent. Rec.* 96: 120 & 137), and at Grays, South Essex by David Agassiz on 27 August 1983, (*Ent. Rec.* 96:254). Mr. Burge's capture would therefore seem to be particularly noteworthy, and the second for the London area (Mr. Allen's two being the first and third records). It may be of significance that although the principal foodplant in Britain, *Euonymus japonicus*, could not be located, it is a plant quite likely to be found in gardens in this area. Further, other *Euonymus* feeding Lepidoptera, such as *Yponomeuta cagnagella* Hb. were amongst the specimens shown to me. — C. W. PLANT, Assistant Curator, Natural Sciences (Biology), Passmore Edwards Museum, Romford Road, Stratford, London, E15 4LZ. [In Cornwall I found the larvae on a variety of foodplants, but mainly on the cultivated purple veronica though never on *Euonymus* (see *Ent. Rec.* 87 : 58). — J.M.C.-H.]

CELASTRINA ARGIOLUS L.: HOLLY BLUE OVIPOSITING ON COTONEASTER. — D. A. Prance's Note (*Ent. Rec.* 96: 263) reminded me that on 21st May 1982, whilst at Slade Green, Kent, I observed a Holly Blue egg-laying on the flower bud clusters of a deciduous low growing form of Cotoneaster. I collected one of the eggs to see if the larva would feed on Cotoneaster, but after a few days it collapsed being evidently infertile. — D. A. SAUNDERS, 128 Loose Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME15 7UB.

POLYMIXIS FLAVICINCTA D. & S.: LARGE RANUNCULUS ON GARDEN MINT. — I was interested to read Mr. Craske's note (*Ent. Rec.*, 96:70), since I too have found larvae of this species feeding on a small bed of mint. That was in my father's garden near Chichester, where half grown larvae were noted in 1982, 1983 and 1984, about a dozen in each year, and since I have no mint in my own garden, found that they fed up successfully on apple. Apart from these, my only acquaintance with the moth has been singletons at light at Chichester and Dorking. — P. A. CATTERMOLLE, 13 Waverleigh Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8BZ.

CALLIMORPHA DOMINULA L.: SCARLET TIGER IN WESTMORLAND. — Early in the evening of July 19th 1984, Mr. J. Carduke the local Florist and greengrocer at Milnthorpe, netted a female *Callimorpha dominula* L. fluttering up the newly cream-washed walls of the local hostelry, only a few yards from his front door, around which stand buckets of cut flowers, imported from the Channel Isles.